Maritime Farmer.

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SPHVIN CURED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., January 6th, 1880.

DEAR SIRS: I forgot to inform you that your Lee[illegible] worked like a charm on my case of Sphvin. [illegible] effect, and he became very fond of it. A friend of mine recommended me to try Fellows' Leamings' Essence. I acted upon his advice, and now I am happy to say the lameness has ceased and the spavin disappeared. I now consider him entirely cured, and would cheerfully recommend Fellows' Leemings' Essence as being the best remedy in the market for all lameness that horses are subject to.

Yours truly, THOMAS P. FOX.

RINGBONE CURED.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8th, 1880.

DEAR SIRS: I have had occasion to use Fellows' Leemings' Essence on a horse so lame from a Ringbone that I could not see him. I used the essence about three weeks, and find it does all you claim for it, as the lameness is gone and the enlargement has almost disappeared. I firmly believe a few days more will make an entire cure.

Respectfully yours, JAMES T. PARKER.

SORE EYES.

Fellows' Golden Ointment has no equal as a cure for Sore Eyes. Not a [illegible] case but it will cure. No [illegible] trial.

IMPORTANT

To All Who Wear Clothes!

J. R. HOWIE

CALLS the attention of all who wear Clothes to his

LATEST IMPORTATION OF

CLOTHS,

Comprising the latest Novelties and Best Makes.

A FULL LINE OF

ENGLISH WORSTEDS,

in the latest patterns. A large variety of choice patterns of

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

A few very Choice Patterns in

FRENCH GOODS

A full line of

English & Canadian Tweeds.

Always on hand a full line of the Best Quality of TRIMMINGS.

Employing a large staff of experienced workmen, I am prepared to fill orders promptly in the LATEST NEW YORK STYLE.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

JAS. R. HOWIE,

Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

QUEEN STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO BRAYLEY HOUSE.

GREAT

TRADE SALE

:o:

EDGECOMBE & SONS

HAVE ON HAND, and offer for sale

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

at prices much below regular rates, and which must insure prompt sales, the following stock warranted first-class in every respect:—

5 Concord Carriages;
4 Piano Box Carriages;
3 Top Buggies;
2 Single and Double Phaetons with Shifting Tops;
3 Jump Seat Carriages
4 Portland Fancies;
6 Express Wagons, single and Double;
13 Farm Wagons, with 1 1-2 to 2 inch axles;
3 Slovens.

☞ Contracts will be made for any description of vehicles in large numbers, at favorable rates. Our facilities enable us to produce the best work in the shortest possible time.

Send for circulars and price, with especially favorable terms.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,
Fredericton Steam Carriage Work
Fredericton, October 11, 1878.

IMPERIAL HALL.

Fall and Winter,

1880.

Good work and good materials for small profits.

JUST RECEIVED, our usual well selected stock of Cloths for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of

OVERCOATINGS,
WORSTED COATINGS,
DIAGONAL COATINGS,
West of England, Scotch & Canadian
TWEEDS,

in all the latest patterns, all of which will be made up in the most fashionable styles at shortest notice.

JUST RECEIVING: our FALL and WINTER stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

THOMAS STANGER,

IMPERIAL HALL, F'ton, Sept. 23.

TO FARMERS.

GEO. HATT & SONS take country produce in exchange for goods, at the lowest cash prices.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS

IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. STEWART to sell the following Lots of Land, viz.:

That well-situated Lot on Brunswick street, opposite the Cathedral, between Mrs. Pennefather's property and the School-House.

Also a fine Lot situate on *Waterloo Row*, between Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen Whitaker's.

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts.

For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 17, 179.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest, of Alexander Bennett, of in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, belonging to the late Daniel Grant, deceased, lying between Gray, on the south-west side, and Peter Grant, on the northeast side, being in Second Tier east of the Howard Settlement road. Also 100 acres land lying in Howard Settlement, between lands owned by Elizabeth Grant. Also a house and lot situated at Canterbury Station, where he now resides. Also all his right and title to an Endowment Policy in the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine for $500, No. 41,837, which is paid up and is now barring interest, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court at the suit of Gresham Steeves, Gilbert R. Steeves, and Jos. A. Steeves, and various other executions against the said Alexander Bennett.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, February 8, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House in the City of Fredericton in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and interest of James Cavender, of in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Canterbury in the County of York, bounded as follows, viz: on the west side by the St. Andrews and Woodstock Road; on the west by lands owned and occupied by Robt. Hay, and on the south, by the Highway road leading from Canterbury Station to Sullivan Creek, containing by estimation forty acres more or less, being a part of the William Thompson Lot, so called, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the York County Court, at the suit of Stephen G. Fowler against the said James Cavender.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, March 19, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, 9th day of July next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock, P. M., all that piece or parcel of land known and distinguished as part of Lots number sixteen and seventeen in Block number one in the Town of Fredericton, commencing on King Street, fifty feet from the corner of King and Northumberland Streets, and running down along King Street forty two feet 7 1-2 inches, and extending back the same width at right angles with King Street ninety-nine ft., together with the right of way over the adjoining part of lot number sixteen of four feet wide, and running back from King Street forty three feet excepting out of the said piece of land also above described, a right of way for the occupiers of the lower half of the said lot six feet five in. wide, and running back forty-three feet, making together an alleyway of ten feet five inches wide on the lower or easterly side of the said piece of land hereby conveyed, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of George N. Howland against the said John Mackay.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, April 4th, 1881.

NOTICE.

To William Rosborough and Elizabeth W. Rosborough, his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise concern:

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and made between WILLIAM ROSBOROUGH, of Fredericton in the County of York, Mason, and ELIZABETH W., his wife, of the first part; and JOHN MCKEEN, of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York Farmer, of the second part, and duly recorded in the Records of the County of York, in Book O 2, pages 338 to 343, and numbered 30,959, on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at the Weigh Scales, in front of the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, in the County aforesaid, at twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of July next, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, fronting on the north-easterly side of Charlotte Street, bounded on the south-east by the property of the Rev. Charles Coster, (now belonging to Mrs. Campbell,) on the south-west by Charlotte Street, on the north-west by St. John Street, and on the north-east by a lot lately belonging to John Haines, Carpenter, having a frontage on Charlotte Street of one hundred and thirty-four feet or thereabouts, measured in a north-westerly direction from the property of the said Charles Coster, (now Mrs. Campbell's,) to St. John Street, and a width of ninety feet or thereabouts, measured in a south-westerly direction from the "Haines" lot to Charlotte St. aforesaid, being part and parcel of the estate of the late Elizabeth Odell, heretofore conveyed to the said James Odell," being the same property conveyed to the said William Rosborough by James Odell by deed dated July twenty-second, A. D., 1878, saving and excepting thereout that portion of the same next adjoining the lot owned and occupied by James S. Neill, measuring forty-five feet on St. John Street, and extending back the same width seventy-four feet, being at present owned by E. R. Everett, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated the 26th day of March, A. D., 1881.

JOHN MCKEEN,
Mortgagee.

Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

ARM RESTORED

AFTER BEING

Useless for Six Months.

CALEB GATES & CO—Dear Sirs:—For the benefit of all concerned, I make the following statement:

About three years ago I was seized with a severe pain in my arm, which lasted several days, and then settled in my wrist, leaving my arm entirely useless for at least six months; during this time I was under the doctor's treatment, but all to no purpose. And strange as it may appear, I dreamed that your agent in Wallace had medicine in his store that would cure my arm. I asked my husband to go and see. He went and brought one bottle of

Gates' Life of Man Bitters,

NO. 2, and one of

Gates' Acadian Liniment,

with immediate results. Two bottles of each made a perfect cure. During my trouble with my arm my general health was much impaired, appetite gone, and notwithstanding all the prejudice against patent medicines, I must not only praise it, but recommend it to an afflicted public, for I consider it providential that I found such medicine.

MRS. STEPHEN CANFIELD.

The above statement was sworn to before me at Wallace, this 18th day of October, 1876.

W. H. HUESTIS, J. P.

SOLD BY DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.

March 24.

Vegetine.

J. Bentley, M. D., says,

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

NEWMARKET, ONT., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass:

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefitted by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had been subjected.

Yours respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Vegetine.

GOOD FOR THE AGED.

WILL YOU READ THIS

CLIFTON, ONT., Jan. 16, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—I advise you of the good results of your VEGETINE. My wife's father, now nearly eighty-five years old, was attacked with *erysipelas* in its worst form. His head and face were swollen so that if he was blind, and one of his limbs was badly swollen and discolored, and broke out in several places and discharged. His physician said there was no remedy that could cure him, as he was such an old man. To gratify a son-in-law, he was persuaded to take your VEGETINE. Seven bottles cured him, and he is now a healthy old man.

Last Spring I was troubled with a disordered stomach, with a sallow skin, want of appetite, cold extremities and headache. Satisfied that the condition of things arose from poverty of the blood, I took two bottles of Vegetine; it cured me, and I am satisfied it is the best tonic and blood purifier in the market, and am only too happy to make known these facts to the world.

Yours very truly, A. MENZIE.

Vegetine.

I have Much Pleasure in Testifying to its Efficacy.

TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 23, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass:

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your Vegetine for the cure of *Rheumatism*. Having been persuaded by a friend to try it, I took four bottles, from which I derived great benefit, and strongly recommend any person suffering from the same afflicting malady to try a course of Vegetine.

Yours respectfully,
JOSIAH GREEN, Chemist,
604 Queen Street and Cooksville, Ont.

Vegetine.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: I do not like to write testimonials for advertised medicines, but the great benefit that so many of my customers have obtained from the use of Vegetine compels me to say that with an experience of over 25 years, both in Great Britain and this country, I have never known such a useful remedy placed before the public.

J. D. L. AMBROSE,
Assistant of the Apothecaries Company of London, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Licentiate in Pharmacy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Corner Notre Dame and McGill Streets.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 11, 1880.

H R STEVENS, Esq., Boston:

I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduction in this city, and from personal observation can safely say that it now takes the lead as a blood purifier.

RICHARD N. KNIGHT,
Corner King and Ludlow Streets.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE, P. Q., Jan. 8, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: I find the sale of your Vegetine continually increasing, and from the favorable reports I receive from my customers, I consider Vegetine the best preparation in the market, for a blood purifier and general tonic.

Yours respectfully,
J. A. DAWSON,
Cor St. Lawrence and St. Jean Baptiste Streets.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

NEW

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO!

WE will open our new Photographic Studio in the same building as the one at present occupied by us, up stairs one flight, in a few days, fitted with new instruments, new Back Grounds, new Carpets, etc., and with the best Skylight known to the art, we will be able to turn out first-class work, second to none in the country, and in all kinds of weather. No waiting, as our old Gallery will be fitted expressly for Tintypes, and we will be now able to attend to all who may favor us with their patronage.

Pictures of children made instantaneously.

Mouldings of every description on hand, and made to order, any size.

Call and see prices,

McMURRAY & BURKHARDT.

Fredericton, Feb. 3, 1881.

GEO. HATT & SONS

Have now in stock the following:

CHOICE brands of Flour—Buda, Patent Process, Baker's Choice, Crown of Gold, Standard, Pidgeon, and Tranquility;
Graham Flour, Rye Flour;
Oatmeal, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal;
Scotch and Granulated Sugar;
Choice Porto Rico and Barbadoes Molasses;
A large stock of Choice English and American Groceries;
Extra Teas at very Low Prices;
Real Java Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Kerosene Oil, Fruits and Canned Goods, &c., with a large Stock of general goods. For sale at

Bottom Prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Standard Weight and Imperial Measure.

WANTED

BY

Fredericton Leather Company

HEMLOCK BARK,

HIDES and TALLOW,

for which the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES will be paid in

CASH!

AT THEIR TANNERY, HEAD OF KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

ISAAC W. SIMMONS,
Manager.

October 7, 1880.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HARDWARE.

THE price of general Hardware is lower now than it has been for some time. We have a good Stock, and the assortment is varied and complete. Your orders for goods in our line are solicited, subject to our guarantee that they shall be filled to your satisfaction, and if not so filled, you have the privilege of returning the same at any time.

Will you pass us by when you are in want? Some Goods at Half Price.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

March 31.

Poetry.

The Old Clock.

Oh, the old, old clock of the household stock,
Was the brightest thing and neatest;
Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold,
And its chimes rang still the sweetest.
'Twas a monitor, too, though its words were few,
Yet they lived, though nations altered;
And its voice, still strong, warned old and young,
When the voice of friendship faltered.
"Tick, tick," it said—"quick, quick to bed.
For ten I've given warning;
Up, up, and go, or else, you know.
You'll never rise soon in the morning."

A friendly voice was that old, old clock,
As it stood in the corner smiling.
And blessed the time with a merry chime,
'The winter hours beguiling;
But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock,
As it called the daybreak boldly.
When the dawn looked gray on the misty way
And the early air blew coldly;
"Tick, tick," it said—"quick out of bed,
For five I've given warning;
You'll never have health, you'll never get wealth,
Unless you're up soon in the morning."

Still hourly the clock goes round and round,
With a tone that ceases never;
While tears are shed for bright days fled,
And the old friends lost forever;
Its heart beats on, though hearts are gone
That warmer beat and younger;
Its hands still move, though hands we love
Are clasped on earth no longer!
"Tick, tick," it said—"to the churchyard bed,
The grave hath given warning;
Up, up, and rise, and look to the skies
And prepare for the heavenly morning."

Mr. McFinegan Agrees.

Two Irishmen, out of employ,
And out of the elbows as aizily,
Adrift in a grocery store
Were smoking and talking it lasily.
The one was a broth of a boy
Whose cheek bones turned out and turned in again,
His name it was Paddy O'Toole,
And the other was Mr. McFinegan.

"Thim English in Ireland," says Pat,
"Wid coercion have kicked up a bobbery,
But I swear now by this and by that
'Tis nothing but legalized robbery;
Shure if it's right for them to stale
And take a poor tinant in again,
I'm glad I'm no Englishman born"
"You're right, sir," says Mr. McFinegan.

"We should do as the Dutchmen have done
Out there at the Cape of Good Hope,
Blaze away till the battle is won
Or die by the bullet or rope.
What use to be patiently waiting
For England wanst more to sin again,
'Tis a 'pill' from a rifle she wants."
"You're right, sir," says Mr. McFinegan.

"Bad cess to the Sassanach thafe,
Wid her troops swarming over the world,
'Tis a grab game she plays with the people,
Where her cruel red flag' is unfurled.
Let her kick up a row wid this country,
Lo think of it makes my head spin again,
Owld Ireland wud have such a chance."
"You're right, sir," says Mr. McFinegan.

"Three cheers for Columbia, me boy,
May the devil take all who would bother her,
But England's a nagur so black
That ould Nick himself ought to father her.
Three cheers for the little Green Isle,
And the Fenians who are bound to go in again.
'Tis Ireland's freedom they're at."
"You're right, sir," says Mr. McFinegan.

Agriculture.

Records of Horse Pedigrees.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

MR. EDITOR,—Accompanying this you will find a copy of an "Act for the better preservation of the Records of Horse Pedigrees," passed by the Legislature at its session in 1880. As this Act is of interest to a large portion of the public, you would be doing a favour by publishing it in full, as it has not received that publicity that it should. The stallion season is now approaching and owners of such should know that they cannot recover for their horse's services unless they be recorded. That the Act, if properly enforced, will be a beneficial one, no one interested can doubt, and it remains with breeders to say whether it shall be enforced or not. The owner of a stallion ought not to run the risk of losing the amount of his service fee, when he can save it at the small expense of fifty cents. The fund of information that these records will furnish in the course of a few years will be invaluable and it is to be regretted that some similar action regarding pedigrees had not been taken years ago. Hoping I have not tresspassed too far on your space,

I am, etc., etc.,
F. D. C.

Fredericton, April 9th, 1881.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. Any person or persons owning or keeping a Stallion for breeding purposes, shall be required to file a Certificate with the Registrar of Deeds in the County where the said Stallion is owned or controlled, stating name, color; age, size, together with the breeding of said Stallion, and the name of the person by whom said Stallion was bred, as far as known; and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to record such Certificate in a Book kept for that purpose, properly indexed, upon the receipt of a fee of fifty cents; and the person owning or having charge of said Stallion shall be required to have and keep a certified copy of the Certificate under the hand of the Registrar, which said certified copy it shall be the duty of such Registrar to furnish, and such Certificate shall be sufficient authority for using the said Stallion for breeding purposes as aforesaid throughout this Province.

2. Any person who shall neglect to make and file the Certificate required by the provisions of this Act shall not recover any compensation for the services named in Section one; and if he shall knowingly and wilfully make and file a false Certificate of the statements aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of twenty five dollars, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction; and all penalties recovered shall be for the use of the County where the offence is committed.

Good Stock for America and Canada.

We see by the *North British Agriculturist*, 16th ult., notices of purchases in England of agricultural stallions, and thoroughbred cattle for the United States and Canada. Mr. J. I. Rogers, Abingdon, Illinois, has purchased a handsome yearling "polled" bull, and a nice heifer of the same age. Mr. Campbell, of Iowa, the son of the laird of Tillichewan, Dumbartonshire, has purchased half a dozen very handsome young "polled" cattle. Mr. Hunter, Alma, Ontario, has selected from the celebrated herd of Mr. Alylmer, West Dereham Abbey, Norfolk, four very grand Shorthorns, "as good as ever were exported from England in one lot,"—two bulls and two heifers. There have been purchased for the Governmental Experimental Farm, Ontario, a Hereford bull for 40 guineas, a Cotswold tup, and some Southdowns:—

The Hon. Mr. H. Cochrane of Compton, Canada, has made same valuable selections of polled cattle and Shropshire sheep from the herd and fleck of the Earl of Strathmore at Glamis, Forfarshire, He gets the four-year-old handsome, true-breeding cow 'Beauty of Glamis' (3515), heavy in calf to 'Elcho'; her yearling daughter by 'Elcho'; the yearling heifer out of 'Ellen of Mulben' (2358), also by 'Elcho'; and the yearling bull out of 'Cowslip 2d,' bought at the Glamis sale last autumn by Lord Huntly cheap at 50 gs. Ten one-year-old tups and twenty gimmers from his Lordship's Shropshire flock, sired by high-priced tups from the south, will accompany the polled cattle to Compton. The stock being very good, it is needless to add that the prices are high. 'Beauty's' price is a considerable way into the 'three figures.'

The Hog Question.

The Americans have taken much to heart the slur cast on their swine. The bristles of Chicago and Cincinnati are up. The pork packers and those "who go the whole hog" are angry and alarmed at the interruption to the pork trade with England. In the first place, they deny that the hogs of America are infected with trichinæ; in the second place they assert if the hogs of America are so infected, the hogs of other nations are similarly plagued, and it is therefore foolish and unjust to debar the entry of American pork into England on that account. This assertion if true is not a pleasant statement for pork-eaters to read. "Trichinæ" have been made the subject of State investigation. Last July, Past-Assistant Surgeon Glazier, of the Marine Hospital, was commissioned to investigate the matter, and after collecting a great deal of material bearing on it, drew up a Report which he submitted to (Ex.) Secretary Sherman. That Report will soon be ready for distribution. But in the meantime, some favored individuals of the press have seen it, and given a condensed summary of it. The following is the gist of Mr. Glazier's conclusions:—

"Nearly all animals may be infected with trichinæ, but the heretofore commonly received opinion that these parasites were originally found in rats is shown to be untenable, although they may be reproduced in any animal feeding upon the flesh of other trichinosed animals, of whatever species, and the circle of infection is thus believed to be kept up. The practical "question" of trichinization has led to the infection of man through the hog, and there is not much ground for the supposition that hogs are infected from kitchen slops, as there is nothing essentially different in them from the food eaten by the family. It is further shown that hogs kept in stalls in which trichinosed hogs have been kept will become infested. The not uncommon practice of throwing dead poultry, rats or cats to swine is shown to be a source of danger and should be prohibited by statute. Much space is devoted in the report to the history of epidemics of trichinosis, and it is shown that trichinæ have been found in all countries where search has been made for them, but owing to the German habit of eating raw meat there have been more cases of trichinosis in that country than elsewhere. The results of correspondents with the professors of anatomy and demonstrators of anatomy in nearly every medical college and public institution in the United States where dissections are made are given and the infrequency of the disease in this country may be fairly presumed from them. It is reiterated throughout the report that ordinary cooking will destroy trichinæ and render them harmless."

There is no doubt that swine become liable to the pest of trichinæ from filthy feeding, to which they are very greedily inclined, and from which they ought to be most carefully kept. It is disgraceful and disgusting in the extreme in those who keep swine, to allow them to feem on garbage. What can be worse in the way of raising them than to allow herds of swine to feed on the offal from slaughter houses, as we believe is done in some cases. Big hogs and strong pork are, no doubt, produced in this way, but it would be surprising if the pork was not tainted—infected. Animals raised in any such manner can not be fit for human food. It may be that people acquire a taste for strong pork—it is surely a deseased taste. The lumbermen find, it is said, American pork to go further, to be more satisfactory, than native bred New Brunswick pork. Is it because the food on which the American hogs are fattened for slaughter partakes largely of an animal nature? Much of the American pork which is put up in barrels is, it may be suspected, unfit for domestic use or exportation to England.

Planning a Garden.

A writer in the *New England Farmer*, W. D. Philbrick, gives under the above caption the following excellent suggestions on laying out a vegetable and flower garden:—

The vegetable garden, on many farms, and even in village lots, often becomes an unsightly and profitless mass of weeds, from lack of system and intelligent forethought in laying it out, and arranging the crops in such manner as to be easily cared for, and so that the early crops may be succeeded by suitable later ones, leaving no time or room for weeds to occupy the land. In the first place all crops that do not require heavy manuring and very close planting, are most easily tilled by horse-power, and should, if possible, be placed where a horse can be used in tilling them. If the owner does not keep a horse, it will pay him to hire one for the purpose, if he tills only a one-fourth acre patch, rather than to do the work with fork and hoe. Such crops as can be tilled to best advantage by the horse, are potatoes, peas, corn, squash, cucumbers, melons, celery, cabbage, asparagus, rhubarb and some others. Then remember that the early peas, corn, and potatoes will come of in time to follow them by squash, celery, cabbage, or turnips, and make suitable provision of plants or seed of these later crops. The early peas will usually be followed with best advantage by squash, cabbage or turnips; the corn by turnips; the potatoes by celery, squash or cabbage. Celery requires very strong, rich land, which will be best adapted to potatoes or onions as early crops. Let the rows of these vegetables run about at right angles with the roadway or headland of one side of the piece, and let this headland be either sod or else kept thoroughly tilled, otherwise it will become a nursery of weeds and a nuisance.

There are, however, many garden crops which require close planting for profit, and very heavy manuring. Such crops should be grown only on soil free from stones, so that the tillage can be done readily with a scuffle hoe, a tool that requires tolerably smooth land. These crops are onions, beets, radishes, lettuce, garden greens, etc., followed by celery, squash, melons, or spinach. Where this close planting is practiced, it will pay to be very particular about keeping the land free from seeds of weeds. These seeds come from two sources; 1st, those grown on the land or headland; 2nd, those carried on in the manure. The only way to be rid of the first source is to destroy or carry off all weeds before they go to seed. This is easy enough with many of the common weeds, but purslane and chickweed, like "original sin," demand constant watchfulness, and if prayers are not required to eradicate them, we must at least assume a prayerful attitude, and go down upon our knees to pick them out clean. If this is done thoroughly, there will be less work in after years, and less call for repentance. The second source of of weed seed, the manure, can be avoided by composting the manure and turning it over at least twice, so as to effectually ferment the whole and every portion of it; the heat of fermentation will effectually destroy all seeds, if thoroughly done, and well mixed in turning, so as to bring all the outside of the heap into the middle. The strawberry bed, if over a quarter of an acre, will be tilled best by horse; smaller patches can be tilled well enough by hand, and may be placed in such corners of the garden as are too small for turning a horse conveniently.

A few words as to the plan of the flower garden will not be out of place. Alas, how many, very many, are the failures in the attempt to produce a pretty effect in the flower garden from want of attention to the simplest wants of the plants, or bad judgment in undertaking more than we have time to attend to. The common bed of geraniums and colored leaved exotics in the lawn has, in my opinion, seen the days of its widest popularity; when skilfully handled it is indeed very effective in late summer, and just before the fall frosts suddenly quench its fiery colors; but it is the luxury of the rich rather than the comfort of the poor. The outlay for plants is considerable, and the outlay for keeping out the grass from the edges, and the weeds from all the bed is considerable, and until August, there is little to reward all this outlay. To my mind, the Dutch bulbs for early effect, followed by some of the best annuals, such as mignonette, larkspur, petunia, phlox, and many others, are more likely to give satisfaction to the average gardener. Unless considerable time is easily to be spared for keeping the garden bed in order, avoid placing it in the lawn; the grass will be constantly encroaching, especially if couch grass abounds, as is very often the case in old lawns. The seeds of the annuals, if started in a hotbed, or in a box of earth in the window in April, will flower a month earlier than when sown outside, and be more sure of germinating besides. Arrange to cover up any unsightly object around the yard with a trellis covered with morning glory, honeysuckle, cobœa or some other of the rapid climbing plants. Then shut up the hens.

How to Plant Fruit Trees.

Fruit trees may be planted either late in autumn or early in spring with about equal success. The farmer, according to the state of work at these seasons, can decide for himself which is the more convenient time. After moving the trees to be planted, the next important operation is to dig the holes for their reception:—

"Too many dig them a good deal like post holes, removing the smallest amount of dirt possible and then crowding in the roots. Should the trees die under such treatment, as they may be expected to do, the blame is placed anywhere but where it belongs. The holes should be made so as to receive the roots in the same form and order as they grew before being transplanted, and if anything a little deeper. The centre of the pit where the tree rests should be higher than the sides—a little soil thrown and made into the form of a mound: then raise the roots, and grasping the stem of the tree and the roots gathered round it in one hand, have your attendant throw in the earth while you let the roots down into the soil in the position in which they originally grew. Continue this till the roots are all disposed of, then press the soil down firmly round them, leaving the earth around the roots a little higher than you intend to have it remain. This will settle so that in the spring you may have little to remove. If you have leam from the bottom of an old stone fence, it is best to use it in immediate contact with the roots. We have always found that a little extra labor expended in planting meets with its reward in the thrifty manner in which the trees grow and the greater certainty of their living. The same rules of setting out will apply, whether the work is performed in the fall or spring. There is no place on the farm where extra work pays better than in setting out trees. The above directions are applicable in setting out currant bushes, and particularly in handling the roots, and always avoid setting them too near a wall. Have them in open ground where you can work around them. Currants do best in rather moist ground; apples and pears on a clay subsoil. There are a few kinds which succeed well on light, sandy lands, but these, as a general thing, are summer and fall varities."

Hens picking Feathers.

A correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer* inquired lately what was the cause why fowls pick the feathers from one another, and what he could do to break them off from the habit. To which the editor gave the following answer:—

"If hens are supplied, during winter, with the same variety of food they obtain in summer, they will seldom acquire the habit of picking and eating each other's feathers. The habit, once acquired, will probably continue until the fowls have free range again in the open field. The want of animal food, bones, &c., is the chief cause of the difficulty."

Loss of Cattle in the Far West.

The extent to which cattle raising is carried on in Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, etc., is not realized in the East. The latest reports give Colorado nearly 900,000, Wyoming 600,000, and Montana, 750,000. It seems, however, that the business has been overdone, not so much because of any glut in the market, as because the pasturage is insufficient. The past season there was a severe drought, which has been followed by a severe winter. Thousand were sold in the fall at ruinously low prices, but in spite of this it is estimated that from thirty to forty der cent. of the cattle in Colorado have perished during the winter. In other sections the loss has not been so great, but it has been sufficiently large to check the business. A retired stock raiser at Pueblo, said to a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* that he drew out of the business because he saw that cattle raisers were overdoing it; that for several years the quality of the cattle had been deteriorating because of the increase of stock beyond the capacity of the gazing grounds. Time will tell whether or not this opinion is well founded. If it proves to be true, the talk to the effect that the capacity of the Western wilds to support cattle is boundless, is merely a figure of speech.—*Ex*

The sort of Work Horse required.

There is a strong demand—a constantly growing demand—for *good*, big horses; and such horses, whether they be Percheron, Norman, Clydesdale, Shire-bred or cross-bred animals are taken up in a trice, at top prices, wherever they are found. The business of large towns and cities, and of lumbering districts, has need for just such horses.

The time has gone by, however, when the simple fact of *importation* from *any* country will sell a horse; and the buyers, and not the breeders, have taught us this lesson. The enormously big, cow-hocked, flat-footed, spavined lubbers have had their day, no matter where they may have come from, and our people want no more of them. A more compact, energetic, active, sound-footed, clean-limbed horse is now demanded; because such are the horses that the buyers are scouring the country after, and such are the horses that they pay the big prices for when they find them. The men who *use* the horses have found the weak spots—the flat, brittle hoofs, the weak, porous joints, the delicate, faint heart, the lubberly, awkward gait—and the men who buy for them know this, and act accordingly.—*Ex*

What Makes Hard times for Farmers.

"I live in a settlement where I am the only one who takes an agricultural paper. The rest study politics, and instead of getting a living from the soil by cultivating they mortgage it. My farm, with one or two others, is all that remains for miles around not mortgaged."

Thus speaks an Illinois correspondent to the Indiana *Farmer*. That man tells in a short sentence, what keeps so many farmers' noses to the grindstone. They spend their time in studying pot house politics and voting to put professional offices-hunters in office. Let them study half as diligently politics from a farmers' stand-point, and the evil complained of will soon begin to mend.—*Ex*

HANDLING SHEEP.—Tag your sheep before the grass starts. The tags are comparatively clean, and quite a proportion of them can be used at shearing time or otherwise disposed of. It is a good plan to take some 2x2 inch scantling, four feet in length, and cross them so as to form a tall saw-buck, making the crossing fifteen inches from the upper end. Nail a fence board on the top of the cross on both pair, and one on the inside of the cross pieces at the top. This form a trough in which the sheep can be placed on its back, and while a boy holds its feet the tag locks can be easily and quickly cut off.

It is no way to grab a sheep by the wool with both hands and hold the sheep in that way. It causes the blood to settle, and in some causes inflammation. When one has no crook with which to grasp the hind leg, move carefully up to the side of the sheep wanted, seize him by the neck with both hands, pass one hand around the body, grasp the brisket and lift the sheep clear from the ground. In no case pull the wool. In handling fattened sheep, or ewes in lamb, put the hand and wrist about the neck and press the other hand against the rump, and lift the animal in that way.—*Farm and Fireside.*

It has been found by careful and accurate observation that a young robin in the nest requires a daily supply of animal food equivalent to considerably more than its own weight. When we remember that some millions of pairs of robins raise five or six young ones once, twice, and even three times a year, it will be seen that the resulting destruction of insects is simply incalculable. All this time the diet of the old birds is also largely of an animal nature, nor is this the only season during which the insect destruction goes on. Upon the first arrival of the main body of these birds early in the spring, long before any fruits are ripe, they throw themselves into newly ploughed fields, scatter over meadows, lawns, and parks in eager search for the grubs and worms that, later in the season, would prove invincible to the agriculturist, were not their ravages thus stayed in advance by the friendly robin.

CHARCOAL FOR FOWLS.—There is one thing which nature does not supply, and which civilization renders quite necessary to fowls. It is charcoal. Charcoal made of wood does not answer the purpose; it has no taste of food, it is not attractive to fowls, and is seldom eaten. But if any one will put an ear of ripe corn into the fire until the grains are well charred, and then shell off the corn and throw it to the flock, he will see an eagerness developed and a healthy constitution brought about, which will make a decided improvement. All pale combs will become a bright red, the busy song which precede laying will be heard, and the average yield of eggs greatly incressed.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* advises stock-growers not to be in haste to destroy any animal that may break a leg, for by means of plaster of Paris and some bagging strips the limb may be set and supported until the fractured bone unites again. His plan has been, both with calves and sheep, to wind the strips of bagging about the broken limb, plaster over with calcined plaster mixed to a thin paste, and other strips wound over that and more plaster applied, the leg fastened to splints of wood until the plaster sets. The animal would limp around for a few days on three legs, but would recover without blemish.